Seam the dark face of the crag Grim are the ridges of Blaavin, That sport at the wind and the cloud; Bare is the scalpor the Callleach
As she wraps her in mist like a shroud:
But great-tootoed Scurena-gilean
Is the savagest hill of the crowd,

What could God mean by this hell-gate! How could it come from his hands Perfect in horror of darkness— Stony heart of the lands Where the MacDeads and MacDonalds' Blooded the dirks of their bands?

Green are the rigs of Dunvegan, Armadale's woods are green. But here by the Loch of the Cuhullins No trace of man may be seen; Only are silence and terror Where only the great God has been.

This is a day in midsummer. Yet the shadows heed not its glow;
What will it be when midwinter
Sheets it in shrouding of snow,
And the mad winds from the guillies
Leap on the water below?

Yet are the stillness and silence
Fitter its sombre gloom
Than the fierce rush of the tempest
Struggling and shricking for room!
For the black, weird Loch of the Cubullins
Looks like the place of a tomb-

Tomb of the mist-gods of Ossian, Wept by the true and the brave wept by the true and the brave?
Or tomb of the grim Thor and Odin,
Near the long plash of the wave,
Where the beaked ships lay in Scavaig,
While they drank dirge-cups at the grave
—Good Words

The Nibilists.

The following declaration is a correct translation from the secretly puplished journal of the Nihilists in St. Petersburg, says the New York Star:

We are Socialists and champions of the people. We hold that socialism alone can insure to humanity the blessings of liberty, equality and fraternity. We hold that the will of the people can alone sanction and achieve the social reforms we contemplate. No idea or social institution can prosper if it is imposed on the people.

We hold, therefore, the overthrow of the present government to be our first and foremost duty. By this revolution our nation shall attain-(1) the faculty of an independent development of all its forces, occording to its own will and customs; (2) the possi. bility of a further growth of the socialistic institutions, forming a part of our national life, such as the artel (workmen associations), the obstehina (land commune), etc.

We hold that the will of the people may be clearly expressed in a national assembly, elected by universal suffrage, which, though not by any means an ideal form of expression, is nevertheless the only one possible under the present circumstances. It is, therefore, our intention to take the State power from the hands of the present government and confer it on a national assembly, which is to decide as to the future Constitution of our country.

Therefore we demand: A regular representative essembly elected by universal suffrage; a full local self government of all provinces, districts and townships; the village commune an in. dependent, economical and administrative unity; the land to be declared State property; a system of measures aiming at the transmission of all factories and workshops to co-operative associations of workingmen; full liberty of conscience, of speech, of the press, of associations and meetings; universal suffrage without limitation as to class or property; abolition of the standing army and institution of a national

In view of the above stated principles our action comprehends:

First-Propaganda and agitation. Our propaganda proposes to diffuse among all classes of our people the idea of a democratic political revolution as the only means of attaining a better social condition.

Second-Destructive and terroristic action. Our terroristic action consists in the destruction of the most pernicious agents of the Government, spies, of agents of the Third Section, etc. The purpose of those violent acts is to rob the Government of the Czar of its prestige in the eyes of the people, to show the latter the possibility of a struggle with the Government, and to foment thus the revolutionary spirit in the ranks of the people.

Nature's Remedy.

is evident that a large portion of our city people suffer from diseases of the liver, bowels, or kidneys. Kidney-Wort is na-ture's remedy for them all. Those that can-not prepare the dry can now procure it in li-quid form of any druggelst.

Arabella (on her toes in a chair clutching convulsively at her skirts) "Oh, Bridget! A mouse! A mouse! Come and catch it, quick!" Bridget: "Shure, mum, there's no hurry. If this one gets away, I can get plenty more for ye, mum."

MARKET REPORTS

	MARKET REPURIS	20	
Oats-No. 2 Rye-No. 2 Barley Dresn d He Pork	CHICAGO,	1 02	65 1 05 66 6 25 66 6 25 66 1 05 66 6 25
Hogs-Live Cartle-Liv Sheep	e ST. LOUIS.	5 40 5 75 4 76	610 50 1214 6 5 5 8 2 7 5 6 6 6 6 7 5
Cora Oats Rye		80	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Hoga-Live		5 65 5 83 4 33	6 13 13 6 6 25 6 5 15 6 6 25 6 5 15 6 6 25 6 5 15 6 6 5 1
Corn—No. Outs—Mixe Regs. Pork—New Lard. Hogs—Live	a	5 90 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	8 1 34 61 45 61 175 61 175 61 175 61 175 61 175 61 175 61 175

LATE NEWS

General News Randolph Strickland, ex-member of

Congress, died at Detroit, May 5th. A fire at Hazleton, Ind., May 4th, destroyed the chief business block in town. Loss, \$8,000. The woman suffrage amendment was

defeated in the lower house of the Michigan legislature, May 11th. The Rocky Mountain Brewery at Denver was completely destroyed by fire, May

11th. Loss over \$100,000. Abe Frost, a well known Hebrew, of Louisville, Ky., suicided by shooting, May

5th. Family troubles the cause. The loss by fire in the Missouri penitentiary will reach \$60,000. All the loss ex-

cept about \$10,000 is to contracters. Fort Meigs paper mill at South Toledo, owned by the Chaffin Paper Company, burned May 9th. Loss \$30,000, Insurance,

The small pox has spread at Adams, Mass., to such an extent that the Board of Health became alarmed, and a pest house is

being built. At Kincardin, Ontario, May 10th, Brownscombe and Spindler, who were repairing an old well, were overcome by foul air and perished.

A bill is before the New York Legisature for fixing the rate for telegraph mesages to all points within that State at 20 ents for 15 words.

The tannery near Montreal, owned by Alderman Mooney, the largest in Canada, burned on the morning of May 5th. Loss, \$100,000; partially insured.

Major Edwin A. Kendall, of Milwaukee, committed suicide at Hot Springs, Ark., May 11th, by taking morphine. He was 55 years of age, and was a gallant officer in the

The American Tract Society's annual report shows the following figures: Dona- less men, who have congregated there. tions and legacies, \$105,000; sales, \$256,000; geoss receipts, \$397,000. Seventy-two million pages were printed during the year.

Saturday, May 7th, in Palmot and Sullivan's camp, near Acamboro, Mexico, Engineer Sackerdon became insane, killing Engineers Hartin and Jones. Sackerdon was killed by the chief of the party, Filly.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the Northern Pacific Railroad has the right secured to it by the charter to survey and build its road across the Crow Indian reservation on the Yellow Stone River, Eastern Montana.

The Albro oil-cloth factory, at Elizabeth, N. J., was set on fire early on the morning of May 5th, and destroyed. It was owned by the Equitable Life Insurance Co., of New York. Loss, \$25,000. It had been unoccupied for four years. Contracts have been signed at Omaha

for the site of a large first-class hotel, to be built by a joint stock company and furnished next spring and probably named the "Millard." This is the second large hotel to be begun in Omaha this season. The New Orleans Times, of May 4th,

says: From all sections of the sugar belt we begin to hear good reports. Recently the stubble cane has come forward with surprising rapidity, causing all signs of gloomy forbodings which so recently prevailed to disappear. A London dispatch of May 10th says: It is feared that the British steamer Bucen-

taum, which passed Lizard, bound west on the 6th, came in collision with the schooner Alicia. A medicine chest marked Alicia has been picked up and landed at Sicily by a pilot

Catherine Marshal, a 14-year old daughter of a rallway laborer, who the Glasgow papers stated had not eaten anything since the beginning of the present year, is reported to have commenced taking food. She was threatened with being sent to the lunatic asylum if she did not do so.

James D. Boyle, of Bradford, Ill., who acquired distinction as a forger of Govern ment bonds, and whose workmanship was only distinguishable from the genuine by being superior thereto, was brought into Judge Blodgett's court, Chicago, May 7th, and gave bonds in the sum of \$20,000.

A New York dispatch of May 5th says: There is no disguising the fact that the World's Fair is as good as dead, and the commission is considering the most suitable means for closing up. All subscriptions do not exceed \$1,000,000. The money received is to be returned.

The Inter Ocean learns from residents of Kenwood, about the vicinity of 50th street, that a three masted schooner is sunk about a mile out in the lake, its masts being visible above the surface of the water. As no disaster has been reported it is believed the entire crew must have gone down with the vessel luring the heavy fog that prevailed the past

A fire in the Missouri Penitentiary at Jefferson City, on the night of May 9th, destroyed the saddic-tree shop of Sullivan & riesmeyer and the shoe shop of Price & Meyer contractors; also the engine, botler, and con siderable machinery belonging to the peniten tiary. The roof of the new cell building was also destroyed, but all the convicts were removed to another part of the building safely and in order. The loss is not yet known, but

it will be considerable. The Ohio State Baard of Agriculture's reliable reports from 1,000 correspondents all over the State, mostly farmers, show that only 19 per cent of last year's wheat, or 10,378,000 bushels, is in producers' hands. The probable yield, with a fair average season, will be about 45,600,000 bushels, or 85 per cent of last year's fine crop. Wheat is best in Northern Ohio, where there was most snow.

Commissioner Fink at Chicago has notified the railroad agents that rates on live stock will be reduced beginning Monday, May 9th, on a basis of 35 cts. per one hundred pounds gross and 25c net to New York. Regular tariff rates are 60 cents gross and 50 net. On dressed beef the rate is reduced from 80 account of the persistent cutting by various

It seems that the Adjutant General has recently issued a supplemental order mo lifying and virtually annulling, by excepting light wines, cider, beer and ale, ex-President Hayes' order, prohibiting intoxicating liquors at military posts and stations. Mrs. McClelian Brown of Pittsburg, Superintendent of the National Prohibition Alliance, had an interview with President Garfield on the question. The President said he was not aware of any modification of his predecessor's order and that if it had been done it was not with his consent. He requested Mrs. Brown to make him a memorandum of facts and he

to make him a memorandum of facts and he would see that the original order is carried out.

A special from Denison, Texas, of May 9th says that Major Tufts, General Indian Agent, came down from Muscogee and started for Gov. Orton's headquarters, at the Dresden. He was suspected of traveling in to make him a memorandum of facts and he maker, and announcing that he is occupied with the matter in concert with the Porte and powers.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain honest York Volks Zeitung, was recently arrested at Dresden. He was suspected of traveling in

to hold a conference with Governor Orton for the investigation of charges against Dr. Saunders which have created so much trouble between that gentleman and the Chickasawa. The feeling against Saunders is very bitter, and he (Tufts) will be joined at Cedar Mills by a squad of U. S. troops to protect him. Unknown parties are reported to have fired into Saunders' house in his absence, nearly kuling his wife and other members of his family.

The surveyors on the Mukogee & Fort Smith branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad have been driven off by the Cherokees. Assistant Attorney Kelso, upon an order of General Manager Talmage, left for the scene of the difficulty. The Indians are reported determined. It is not doubted that the Missouri Pacific folks will assert their right to build the road. A later dispatch says: Judge Kelso, Assistant Attorney of the Missouri Pacific, has returned from the Indian Territory having just had an interview with the Cherokees concerning the building of the Muskogee and Fort Smith branch. He asked that the preliminary survey might be made, leaving the question of building the road to be determined in the future. Chief Busyhead, of the Cherokees, said he would take the matter under advisement and answer next

Crime.

A horrible murder occurred at Conner's Bend, Ark., May 6th. Isaac Green, a colored desperado, being knocked down in a fight with John Richards, a white man, seized heavy maul and plied it on Richards' head till he knocked it to pieces.

Some miscreant set fire to a railroad bridge on the Green Bay & Minnesota road, between Elm Lake and Dexterville, Wis., and on the morning of May 7th a freight engine and ten cars went through the bridge. The engineer was seriously hurt.

The Texas and Pacific railroad management have asked that a Company of United States troops be sent to the western terminus of their road to protect workmen and property from depredations by a gang of law-

ENGLAND.

Earl Granville and Minister Lowell have had correspondence looking towards negotiations in the copy right neatly similar to that existing between England and other countries. Dillon is ill, but there is no cause for anxiety in regard to his condition. The statement that he would resign his seat in the Commons was a canard. The question will be left for the decision of the executive committee of the Land League. Gladstone, replying to Parnell, said he would place no obstacle in the way of Justin McCarthy's motion on the action of the Irish Executive in arbitrarily arresting a member of Parliament and proclaiming the city of Dublin in abuse of its powers granted by the coercion act, but could not facilitate it.

In the House of Commous on the night of May 10th, Parnell asked the Government to state precisely the acts for which Dillon was arrested. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, refused to make such exception in favor of Dillon. Parnell then moved an adjournment of the House, and declared lengthened confinement would probably prove fatal to Dillon. Gladatone supported Forster's refusal and said the government would be prepared to meet a direct indictment, but obted to being led into a vague discussion On motion for adjournment after the genera discussion, in which Joseph Cowan a Radical Reformer joined the Irish members in condemning the government, a motion for adjournment was agreed to.

IRELAND. Parnell's amendment opposing the and reading of the land b res that the bill in its present state would fail to secure the tenant farmers such a reduction in rents, and would afford no protection to their

property and holdings, and would leave evicted or back rent tenants in a defenseless position, and that it offers no guarantee of the owners to check the monopoly in land or make available for the laboring population any of the large area of cleared land from which the farmer occupiers were unjustly

At the Land League meeting in Dublin, May 11th, receipt was acknowledged of \$2,900 during the preceding week, all of which was from America except £500.

RUSSIA. A ukase will be published lessening the rent to which peasants are liable for lands from 30 to 65 per cent. This will apply to thirteen northern governments. There will be other measures of smelloration for the south. The expectations of the constitution are probably chimerical.

The police arrested a man believed to be a prominent Nibilist. He is charged with complicity in the murder of the Czar, and with planning the Little Garden Street mine. His sister has also been arrested.

THE ORIENT. Constantinople dispatches of May 7th say: It is believed that the Grand Vizier opposes the prosecution or the inquiry into the murder of Abdul Aziz and that his position is shaken. The settlement of the final details of the Greek question is believed to be surrounded with difficulties. Turkish war preparations continue. Intelligence has been received here that a party of Circassians attacked Mr. Pearson, American missionary, and maltreated bis escort. Consul Genera Heap has complained to the Porte. Dispatches received from Damascus state that Fezl Pasha surrounded the Druses in Hauran District and demands from them an indemnity of £40,000 for the pillage of the Turkish vil lagee and massacre of the inhabitants. The Porte fears they will effect a union with the Druses of Lebanon. Some of the Arab Druses entered and pillaged Mecca, which is cut off from postal communication. A caravan of Musselmen pilgrims from India were also pillaged.

FRANCE.

It is probable the Monetary Conference after an exhaustive discussion will adjourn for an indefinite period, to give time for to 40 cents. These reductions are made on direct negotiations between the various powers on the basis of the conclusion reached by the Conference. Thielmann, German delegate, replying to Cernuschi, demurred to the likelihood or feasibility of Germany calling in her thalers immediately, and said in view of the relations between Germany and England, the London market being the place where the German accounts current are liquidated, it is essential that Germany should retain a monetary system analogous to that

TUNIS.

The Bey has sent a circular to the Provincial authorities stating that the dispute with France would be settled by diplo

Orphan Academy in the Chickasaw Nation, the interest of the Socialists. He has nov applied to U. S. Minister White at Berlin for redress.

A letter from a well-informed gentle man in Rome states that the police have discovered a plot to assassinate the King of Italy. The suspected person is an Italian, who recently arrived in Rome, accompanied by member of the International Society. They are closely watched by the police.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Thursday, May 5.—Immediately after the reading of the fournal the Senate went into executive session. The Senate confirmed eighty-feur nominations, and ratified several treaties, including the Chinese treaty. Senator Farley made a speech in favor of the treaty and against Cainese immigration, followed by Senator Miller on the same subject. The Chinese treaty to restrict immigration was adopted, only four votes being cast against it. Burneide and Hawley spoke in its support. The President senta message to the Senate withdrawing the New York nominations for United States Marshals and District Attorneys. The nomination of Robertson will not be withdrawn. The nominations withdrawn were Woodford, McDougall, Payn and Tenny, attorneys and marshals for the northern and southern districts of New York. The President has stated in his message that Robertson was not withdrawn. The nomination of John Tyler, for the Buffalo Collector, was also withdrawn. The resessage gave no explanation or comment. There was great excitement over the fact that the message had been sent and it was first believed that Robertson was withdrawn. This is open declaration of war by the President against Conkling. Last night in consultation with his friends, the President determined to make an aggressive fight, which he inaugurated to-day. He intends to keep it up and use every effort to confirm Robertson.

The Chinese commercial treaty, after a WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 5 .- Im-

confirm Robertson.

The Chinese commercial treaty, after a brief discussion, was also ratified without amendment and substantially without opposi-Proceeding without the calendar of treaties Proceeding without the calendar of treation, the Senate hext ratified in quick succession the extradition treaty with the United States of Columbia; a consular convention with Italy modifying and defining the judical powers of contain consulates; a convention with

Italy modifying and defining the judical powers of certain consulates; a convention with Morocco respecting taxation prerogatives of the Moorish Government, and a treaty with Japan prescribing reciprocal duties for the Japanese and United States Governments it cases of shipwrecks upon their respective coasts.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 9 .- Ran WASHINGTON, Monday, May 9.—Ransom called up the resolutions offered by him March 15th, directing the committee on commerce to inquire into the condition of the Potomac river in front of the city of Washington, the navigation of said river and the effect of bridges across the same with regard to navigation, foods and the health of the city, and to report at the next session what steps, if any, should be taken with reference thereto. Adopted. Kellogg offered a resolution calling on the Postmaster General and Secretaries of War, Navy, State and Treasury, for the names of all clerks and other employes in their respective departments, to gether with the date of their appointment, the State to which each is charged pointment, the State to which each is charged and the person on whose recommendation each was appointed. Resolution laid over under the rules. The Senate went into execu-tive session and soon after adjourned.

SENATE. Washington, Wednesday, May 11 .-Kellogg called up his resolution asking the neads of the executive departments for the names of clerks and employes. Brown moved to amend by asking also whether they are white or colored. The resolution was laid over; also McDill's resolution that hereafter the official register of the United States shall state the Congressional District from which each office clerk and employe in the service of the United States is appointed, and the date of his appointment. The Senate went into executive session, and confirmed a numer of nominations, among which was that of Thomas Norris (colored) to be a member of he Ute Commission. Adjourned.

Pope Leo XIII. at Home.

When one inquires after the Pope among the masses in Rome from the men one receives invariably the answer, Non e sympatico. "He is not sympathetic." To which the women add, They then draw a comparison between him and Pius IX., who was an amiable and well-beloved master. The present Pope is certainly by no means prepos sessing in appearance, a fact he seems creation of a sufficient number of occupying to be well aware of. He makes up, however, for deficiency of size by lofty

and commanding demeanor. Should the question be asked in Rome why Leo XIII. is not more popular, the answer will be that he has a tendency toward over-government and arbitrariness, two peculiarities which can only be burdensome in so diminutive a State as the Vatican.

Of Pius IX.'s manner of living all Rome was aware; but nothing is known in regard to Leo's existence. The cause of this lies in the fact that, while the former's life was as regular as clockwork, the latter is guided by no rule whatever and in short has no particular way of living. According to fancy or desire, he rises at the most varied hours of the day and often goes back to bed early in the evening. At times he sits up and writes far into the night. He has been known on these occasions to fall asleep over his work, so that in the morning his servants have found him sitting up in a cramped condition. He eats alone twice a day, his meals consisting of only two courses. After meals he takes a drive in the Vatican Garden, with two guards prancing beside his carriage. He usually steps from the vehicle when the tour of the grounds is made and goes a little on foot. At this point of the garden he has caused a stable to be built for the accommodation of his horse and carriage, although the stables of the Vatican are within a stone's throw.

Leo's apartments are the same those occupied by Pius; that is, two reception rooms furnished in crimson damask, a study and a bed-room. In Pius' time, the study contained but one stool for His Holiness, a work table and a wooden bench upon which sat the Cardinals during the audience. Leo has made several changes in this patriarchial arrangement. First he exchanged the bench for a number of high padded stools and when the Cardinals seemed uncomfortable on them he ordered arm-chairs to be brought instead and s reclining chair for himself, sitting upon which he now receives visitors. The bed-room, which had naked walls when Pius was alive, is now neatly covered with yellow silk.

Who will not do as she's told?

Youth's Companon. 'Come bither, you madeap darling!" I said to my four-year old, Pray what shall be done to the bad, bad

Too well you love your own wee way, While little you love to mind; But mamma knows what is best for you; And isn't she always kind?"

So I told her of Casabianea And the fearful burning ship. "Do you think," said I, "such a child as the

His mother would have to whip?" and my heart went out with the story sad Of this boy so nobly brave, Who would not dare to disobey, Even his life to save.

Then her eyes grew bright as the morning, And they seemed to look me through. 'Ah! ah!" thought I, "you understand The lesson I have in view." 'Now, what do you think of this lad,

lovel Tell all that is in your heart." 'I fink," she said, "he was drefful good, But he wasn't the least bit smart.'

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Wormwood as an Insecticide. M. Poirot sends a communication to the French Academy, in which he attributes to wormwood ("Artemesia absinthium") extraordinary properties as an insecticide. He says that among the many plants of this species that cover the vast plains of North America, he has never seen one attacked by insects, and he also asserts that worms, scorpions, and snakes avoid the wormwood. He proposes to use wormwood upon the vineyards of France to destroy the phylloxera. The plant is certainly not a favorite of insects, and its bitter principle may be noxious to both kinds. It would be well for those having wormwood in their garden to try a decoction of the leaves and stems as an insecticide the coming season, and if it answers the purpose report the fact for publication.

The Housewife's Table.

The following is a very valuable housewife's table, by which persons not having scales and weights at hand may readily measure the article wanted to form any receipt, without the trouble of weighing, allowance to be made for any extraordinary dryness or moisture fried brown in on old fashioned iron of the article weighed or measured:

Wheat flour, 1 pound is 1 quart. Indian meal, 1 pound 2 ounces are 1

quart. Butter when soft, 1 pound is 1 quart. Loaf sugar, broken, 1 pound is 1 quart.

White sugar, powdered, 1 pound 1 ounce are 1 quart.

Best brown sugar, 1 pound 2 ounces are 1 quart. Ten eggs are 1 pound. A common tumbler holds half a pint.

A teacup is one gill. A large wineglass is one gill.

Forty drops are equal to 1 teaspoon Grafting Grapevines.

The following is perhaps as good s plan as any for grafting grapevines: Cut the old vine off a couple of inches butter, and then simmered tender with to quit. "What are you going to quit below the surface of the ground and le it be cleft in the same manner as is an the cutting in the manner usual with other grafts. Bind up the stock and replace the earth, leaving one eye of the cutting above ground. A method that has gained success in Concords grafted with Missouri Reissling vines in Missouri is thus described in the American Grape Grower: "The vine is cut off smoothly and sharply two inches below the ground; a longitudinal cut is made downwards with a fine toothed saw long enough to receive the wedge of the scion, which is inserted in the middle of the stock and pushed down firmly either on only one side, if the vine is small, or one on each side if the vine is strong enough. The iron wedge is now pulled out and the cut closes firmly on the scions. Of course, the inner park of scion and stock must fit closely to insure success. Moist earth is pressed over and around the cut and scion and all covered with fine earth or sawdust. Still another plan is to draw away the soil from the stock to be grafted, cut it down about two inches from the surface, then with a sharp knife make a long, narrow wedge-notch in the stock and shape the scion as a wedge to fit in this notch. The lips of the notch are then tied together and the earth drawn about the whole, leaving the upper eye of the graft above ground. The grafting may be done early in the

spring before the sap starts. A Chapter on Vegetables.

Spinach is an excellent dish when well cooked; take two quarts, wash, boil for two minutes in salted boiling water, drain, chop and heat in a frying pan for two minutes with an ounce each of butter and flour; half a pint of meat broth is added, the compound is stirred and heated for five minutes, and served with small pieces of fried bread. Second only to spinach are beet sprouts, which will soon put forth their tender claims for consideration; we all know them boiled, but after they are boiled they gain in flavor by being fried for two or three minutes in butter. New cabbage scalded five minutes in fast boiling, water coarsely chopped, sprinkled with flour, salt and pepper, and gently stewed for five minutes with milk or cream enough to cover it, is good. So, too, is red cabbage sliced, thrown for fifteen minutes into scalding salted water and vinegar, then drained, and fried five minutes with butter, and served with a little hot meat gravy. Lettuce, which seems devoted to "salad days," is excellent stuffed; it is well washed in salted cold water, the roots trimmed off, two tablespoonfuls of cooked force-

tape or strips of cloth; several heads thus prepared are placed in a saucepan, covered with broth or cold gravy well seasoned, and set over the fire to simmer about five minutes; the tapes are then removed and the lettuce heads and sauce are served hot. A link between cabbage and lettuce are Brussels sprouts, those tender, baby cabbages. which, stewed in cream, or quickly fried in butter, almost incline one's

thoughts to vegetarianism. Beets are familiar enough boiled and sliced, either served hot with butter, pepper and salt, or pickled, but a novelty is a beet pudding, made by mixing a pint of cooked sugar-beets, chopped, with four eggs, a quart of milk, a little salt and pepper, a tablespoonful of butter and baking them about half an hour: cold boiled beets sliced and fried with butter are palatable; to cook them so that none of their color shall be lost, carefully wash them without breaking the skin or cutting off the roots or stalks, and boil them until tender, about an hour, in boiling salted water.

Turnips, either white or yellow stewed in gravy, are excellent. Choose a quart of small, even size; peel them; boil them fifteen minutes in well salted boiling water; drain them; put them into a frying-pan with sufficient butter to prevent burning; brown them; stir in a tablespoonful of flour; cover them with hot water; add a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper and stew them gently until tender. Or peel and cut them in small regular pieces; brown them over the fire with a little butter and a slight sprinkling of sugar; add salt and pepper and boiling water enough to cover them, and gently stew them tender; serve them hot.

Parsnips are not sufficiently appreciated, perhaps because of their too sweet taste; but this can be overcome to a palatable extent by judicious cookery they are excellent when sliced, after boiling and warmed in a sauce made by mixing flour, butter and milk over the fire and seasoning it with salt and pepper; as soon as warm they are served with a little chopped parsley and a squeeze of lemon juice. For parsnips pot with slices of salt pork and a seasoning of salt and pepper, several good words might be said.

Carrots boiled and mashed and warmed with butter, pepper and salt deserve to be known; or sliced and quickly browned in butter; or tossed for five minutes over the fire with chopped onion, parsley, butter, seasonings and sufficient gravy to moisten

Onions are capital when sliced and or chosen while still small, carefully from the table the last \$10 put up, he peeled without breaking, browned in announced to Pettit that he was going just coiling water enough to cover them, or boiled tender in broth and then and feed my horse, John." Why, apple or pear stock. Prepare and insert keated five minutes in nicely seasoned you," replied Pettit, "you haven't got

cream. Oyster plant, scraped under cold water, boiled tender in salted water containing a trace of vinegar, and then to buy one!" The game was closed. heated with a little highly seasoned melted butter is excellent; the tender leaves which it often bears make a nice Jerusalem artichokes, which are good and cheap in this market. Like oysterplant they must be peeled under water. boiled tender, and then served with melted butter, or quickly browned in butter, either plain or with chopped herbs, or served with an acid sauce of

any kind. Celery we know best in its uncooked any brown or white gravy or sauce, or rolled in fritter batter and fried

Squash and pumpkin are very good either boiled, sliced, and broiled or fried, or made into fritters like oysterplant.

Potatoes, most important of all hardy regetables, must close the list to-day. Lives there a cook with soul so dead as not to be willing to expend all the powers of fire, water and salt to produce mealy potatoes? If so, the writing of her epitaph would be a cheerful task. and if cold ones are left they can rehabilitate themselves in favor by appearing chopped, moistened with white sauge or cream, and either fried in butter or baked quickly, with a covering of bread-crumbs. Steam fried that is slifed raw, put into a covered pan over the fire, with butter and seasoning, and ept covered until tender, with only nough stirring to prevent burning, hey are capital. To fry them Lyonhaise style they are cooled in the r jackets to keep them whole, sliced about a quarter of an inch thick, browned in butter with a little sliced onion, sprinkled with chopped parsley, pepper and salt, and served hot. Larded, they have bits of fat ham or bacon inserted in them, and are baked tender. Note well that the more expeditiously a baked potato is cooked and eaten the better it will be.

A Snake Attacks a Horse. The Pottsville Miners' Journal gives the first snake story of the season as follows:

A terrible runaway of a horse at tached to a spring wagon and driven by a man- named James Coons occurred on the turnpike, near Mine Hill Gap, yesterday. The horse, generally a well disposed animal, was jogging along meat of any kind, or chopped cold meat quietly, when one of his fore feet graz-highly seasoned, inclosed within the ed a black snake which was crossing she waited for a reason. Then I could leaves which are bound together with the road. The snake at once reared its see all the circuses at once.

head and sank its fangs into the horse's leg, just above the knee, at the same time coiling itself around the limb. The horse snorted with terror and dashed off at a terrible pace. The driver was almost thrown from his seat, but managed to retain it and held a firm gripon the reins. The road was rough and the wagon was thrown first to one side and then to the other of the thoroughfare, as the maddened horse tried to shake off the snake in its wild race. The snake clung to his hold, but the race was brought to a sudden termination by a sharp curve in the road. The driver was unable to make the turn, and horse and wagon dashed into a brush fence. The driver was thrown over the fence, but fortunately alighted safely on his feet. The horse made desperate efforts to extricate himself, and showed such extreme terror that Coons concluded something uncommon must have caused his fright and subsequent runaway. Catching the horse by the bridle he endeavored to calm the animal. While engaged in the task he noticed the snake, which was still coiled around the animal's leg. Suddenly catching the reptile by the tail he pulled with all his strength. The tip of the tail came off in his grasp and the snake at once uncoiled and fell tothe ground. The horse was finally extricated from his unpleasant position and securely tied until he had become somewhat quiet. The snake was killed. It measured four feet six inches in

OLD-TIME CARD-PLAYERS.

length.

Prolonged Bouts at Old Stedge Between "Digby" and the Late Judge Pettit.

In the early history of Lafayette cardplaying was more than an amasementwith a good many men it was "business." The founder of Lafayette, "Old" Digby, was for many years the most noted card player on the Wabash. There are many anecdotes of him that have been handed down and are worth preserv-

If the old settlers are to be believed, "Old Dig" and the late Judge Pettit had many a lively tussle at the card-table. On one occasion the two sat down early in the forencon at their favorite game of "Old Sledge," \$5 a game. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when Pettitwas about \$70 winner, he announced to Digby that he must quit. "What are you going to quit for?" inquired Digby. I want to go and take care of my horse," replied Pettit. In those days every lawyer kept a horse to ride the circuit. "I can go without my dinner," them; or boiled, quartered, heated with the Judge continued, "but I am not gocream, seasoned, and, at the moment ing to abuse my horse just to accomof serving, thickened with the yolks of modate you at this game." Pettit retired with Digby's \$70 in his pocket. The next morning, bright and early, quickly fried in plenty of smoking hot they were at it again. Digby had a big fat, or roasted whole until tender, and streak of luck, and before 12 o'clock served with butter, pepper and salt; had \$120 of Pettit's money. Raking for?" inquired Pettit. "Why, I must go any horsel" "Well, John, if I haven't got any horse," slapping his hands on his breeches pocket, "I've got the money

Digby, who was a bachelor, had a

small one story frame house put up on Main street, close to where the canal salad. Somewhat like oyster-plant are now is, as an office and sleeping apartment. After it was finished, but the plastering not sufficiently dry to be occupied, Digby and Pettit sat down to play their favorite game of old sledge. Digby's money was soon exhausted and Pettit declared the game closed. Digby proposed one more game, staking his new house against a certain sum of money. The game was played, and state, but it is very good stewed in Pettit was the winner. The next morning he made a bargain with a housemover to remove the building to a lot he owned on the south side of Main street, a little east of the public square. The wooden wheels were put under itand in the afternoon it was started up-Main street with a long team of oxen before it, and at dark had just reached the public square. That night Digby and Pettit had another game, and in the morning there was readjustment of the wheels, and the house was started on the return towards the river. It reached its proper place in the street, and and was left to be put back in its old position on the morrow. But the next morning it was started up town again. The next day it took the other direction and by this time the whole town came to understand it. Finally it remained in the public square over Sunday, and on Monday continued its way up Main street and was wheeled on Pettit's lot. He soon moved his books into it, and for many years occupied it as a law

> In the early days on the Wabash nearly all the lawyers played poker. During court week the time was about equally divided between trying cases, playing poker and attending horse races. It was no accommon aing for Judge Porter—the first Circuit Judge, and, by the way a Conneticut Yankee to adjourn the court to attend a horse race. He was very fond of cards, but would enforce the law against gambling. And thus once pappened, as published in the Sanday Times of February 6, that he was indicted along with several members of the bar, in the Tippecance Circuit Court, for gambling. The record shows that he plead guilty, assessed the fine against himself and paid it.

A little six year old boy astonished his mother by exclaiming, "I wish I was an angel?' Wondering what holy